The Dore Galley.

CASINO-8:15-Fencing Master.

CHICKERING HALL-3:30-Organ Recital.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Lost Paradisc.

DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Belle's Stratagem and

The Knave.

EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.

NIFTH AUSNUE THEATRE-8:15-Deception.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Deception.
GARDEN THEATRE-S-The Mountebanks.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-A Night at the Circus.
MARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Mulligan Guards' Ball
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8:30-A Trip to Chinatown. KOSTER & BIAL'S-8:30-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-2-S:15-Americans Abroad.
NADISON SQUARE GARDEN-Horse Taming Exhibi

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PROCTOR'S THEATRE-12 m. to 10:30 p. m.-Opera and

Vaudeville STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Masked Bail STAR THEATRE-8:15-Romeo and Juliet. TONY PASTOR'S-2-S-Vaudeville. SQUARE THEATRE-8-Captain Herne, U. S. A.

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Sunday papers, more than a week offi. at extra parts charged on account of the roct of storage.

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New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French Chamber of Deputies sastained the Ribot Cabinet by a vote of 329 to 206: Vice-Admiral Rieunier became Minister of Marine, completing the Cabinet; MM. Monchicourt, Rousseau, Rossignol and other witnesse testified in the Panama trial. - Chancellor von Caprivi, in a speech before the Reichstag Committee, urged the passage of the Army bill withaut modification - An alleged plot to kidnap the Prince of Montenegro is said to have been defeated. === The Argentine rebels have laid down their arms.

Domestic .- Senator McCarthy's bill legalizing acts of Kings County officials, after being amended, was referred to the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate for further examination. === The annual meeting of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association was held at Columbus; an address was made by Governor McKinley. == The American Academy of Political and Social Science met in Philadelphia and discussed banking methods. === After brief funeral services General Butler's body was taken from Washington to Lowell. = Gov. Lewelling recognized the Populist House in the Kansas Legislature.

City and Suburban.-The city was again ice bound; ferryboats were caught in the Bay, vessels could not get to sea, and the immense ice fields made trouble in the rivers and the Sound. The Union League Club elected General Horace Porter president. === Democratic announcement that Mr. Cleveland would fight Hill, Murphy and Crisp. - The funeral of Henry Day took place at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Hotel Association held its annual dinner. The annual dinner of the Dartmouth Col lege Alumni Association took place. == Stocks active and materially higher. The largest advances were made by specialties, but most stocks gained 1 to 2 per cent. The closing was strong at about the best figures. Money on call was in excessive supply, and 4 per cent was the highest influence and power of his Administration

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Generally fair; slightly colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 17 degrees; lowest, 10; average, 13 1-2.

By a trick which they hoped would escape notice the Democratic leaders in the Assembly have arranged to control all legislation. They have revived an emergency rule adopted near the close of the last session, whereby the majority of the Committee on Rules-four menwill virtually govern all the proceedings of the body. The Republicans will endeavor to defeat this infamous plan, but probably without avail. The Assembly is a Tammany close corporation, and the minority can do nothing be- much set on that as on having Tammany encourage their enterprises, improve their busiand jobbery that are attempted.

New-York is enjoying a season of genuine winter weather-at all events, we hope every- support. There are persons not remote from body is enjoying it, for it is a vast improvement upon the last two or three winters, in of the things he has set himself to accomplish which humidity and grip abounded. Yester- during his Administration is to clip the wings day's snowfall amounted to six inches, and as of this soaring Tammany organization and put colder weather is predicted the sleighing will last some time longer and the park lakes will Mugwump and Anti-Snapper friends.

the cold snap was that of our neighbors on Staten Island, who on account of the heavy ice in the bay were able to reach the city yesterday only with great difficulty and after prolonged delays.

Police Justice William H. Burke, who was appointed last week to succeed the lamented Duffy, appears bound to make a record that shall class him with the worst appointments in Mayor Gilroy's bad batch. He began his career on the bench on Wednesday, and signalized his first day by discharging two policydealers against whom strong evidence was presented. Fortunately, his power to do mischief was limited, for the Grand Jury yesterday indicted the two lawbreakers. Justice Ryan. one of the flowers of Mayor Grant's adminis tration, seems to share with Burke the responsibility for this attempt to defeat the demands of the law.

The discussion in the Senate at Albany vesterday on Mr. McCarty's bill for the relief of the Brooklyn officials gave Senators Aspinall and O'Connor an opportunity to express their pinion of the bad work which has been going n at the other end of the Bridge and of the attempt to shield those responsible for it. Mr. McCarty denied that the measure would have any effect upon the indictments; but his denial is to be taken for what it is worth. The bill and an amendment proposed by Mr. O'Connor have gone before the Judiciary Committee. The passage of the bill will be delayed by this action, but not prevented, for orders have gone to Albany that it must be pushed through. Of the use that will be made of it then there can be no doubt.

It is an interesting and significant interview with a prominent Anti-Snapper which THE TRIBUNE prints this morning. It is not necessary for our Democratic friends to watch keenly or to listen intently to discern the signs and ounds of coming trouble. The crash of the breakers is loud, and the foam on the waverests whitens the air. Mr. Cleveland has nade up his mind that Mr. Crisp shall not be the Speaker of the next House, and that the Democratic machine in this State shall be broken. If Mr. Croker and Mr. McLaughlin have sense enough to realize the danger that they are in, they will promptly go to work to save themselves from shipwreck. They are driving swiftly on a stern and reckbound coast and their vessel is in imminent peril Coo calculators of chances will lay heavy odds on the next President when the actual conflict comes.

ME. CLEVIL IND'S REAL PURPOSE.

The smallness of the vote in the Democratic access against Mr. Murphy furnishes some easis for the theory that in committing himself in opposition to that gentleman as a can lidate for United States Senator Mr. Cleveand had an ulterior object in view, and not any serious expectation of accomplishing immediate results. It does not appear that the friends of the President-elect exerted themelves at all to impress upon the members of the Legislature the necessity of conforming to his views of the situation. There was apparently no real effort to defeat Murphy's nomhation or meet the express d wishes of Mr. Cleveland. There has been a good deal of hot talk in newspaces about Murphy's unfit is and the allrent which would be offered to N... Cleveland by his nomination, and one would have supposed ir in that and the genral tenor of conver-ation on the subject among Mr. Cleveland's close and intimate friends that there was a really serious purpose to defeat him. The event has disclosed that either there was no such purpose or that the President-elect is almost totally without influence in his own party. The latter now is hardly tenable. It seems certain that Mr. Cleveland's only part in the Sengtonial of the bill is intended to secure an exclusive rold. Cleveland's only part in the Senatorial can-standard and to suppress every effort for life vass was to express his spinion of Murphy's metallism, and that its passage would produce unfitness. He did this after it had become wid spread roin. so to Mr. Cleveland himself, that Murphy had the public is much concerned. If the bill is the public robbery and efficial the machine at his back and had "fixed things" a go d one it makes little difference under mescendue and to legalize breaches of the law. in such a way that opposition to him would be hopeless. Mr. Cleveland and his friends important whether Mr. Tawaserd thinks it were so well aware of this that they made no effort whatever to defeat him.

position to Murphy and to the majority of his who have consistently favored bimetallism for own party in the Legislature when it ap; ar-only served no practical purpose. He was chase or coinage of silver by the United States criminal as well as civil, as soon as a relief not drawn into it; his opinion was not even constitutes the most serious obstacle to the asked. On the face of it he seems to have burst into a peaceful situation without provocation, or so much as a protest even, and to have invited a quarrel. A quarrel for the mere sake of a quarrel, too; for the subsequent course of events indicates that neither he nor his friends had any intention of pursuing it to an Representative from Colorado. immediate issue. Upon the supposition that he and his friends meant business and intended to draw the lines, and upon a square issue make at least a show of fighting a nomination he had declared to be unfit-even upon this supposition the general opinion was that he had made a bad blunder. In the public judgment it was anything but wise politics for the Presidentelect to throw himself into a contest in which he had no call to engage and before he had entered upon his office array against himself a powerful faction of his own party with the odds tremendously against him. There was no need of it nor occasion for it. Why, then, did he do it? Was it the blunder of a self-con- forces which govern them are substantially ceited leader inflated with success, or was it the deliberate act of a shrewd and cunning

politician, with a well-defined purpose? Time alone can tell whether it was a blunder on Mr. Cleveland's part to start a quarrel In his own State at the beginning of his Administration. But in the light of events it seems clear that he had a purpose in it. The only rational explanation of his action is that he intends to cut loose from Tammany and the machine and use all his efforts and all the fidence, clear away the fear of a debasement against the faction which now controls the ments and start the country upon a more Democratic party and governs this city and State. In making known his wishes in the matter of the election of United States Senator he gave the Tammany people an opportunity, which he could hardly help knowing they would decline, to come over to him in a complete surrender. That must have been the meaning of his public announcement of his position on the Senatorial question. If they came to him, well and good; if not, he should construe it as opposition to him and his Administration, and they might expect no favors at his hands. The absence of any effort to themselves about the result of the measure defeat Murphy indicates that he was not so sides protesting and exposing all the trickery understand distinctly his terms. Possibly he means he should be relieved of its importunities ful to other classes in the country. for patronage and the embarrassment of its his confidence who express the belief that one

the control of the party in the hands of his

dered. In any event, he has taken a step which is certain to make things lively for himself and his Administration.

AN OFFICIAL PINDICATION.

Not far from a year ago the Society for the Prevention of Crime through its president accused the Police Department of complicity with vice and disorder. An official uproar followed, but in due time a docile Grand Jury applied a grateful coat of whitewash to the municipal administration, and thus soothed the feelings of the lacerated. Their comfort and contentment did not last long, however, for a Grand Jury which was neither ignorant nor timorous made a presentment that fairly took the hide off, declaring in the plainest and most mphatic language that the police did in fact shield criminals for cash. And what a storm of protests and denials followed, so soon as the department had caught its breath! The community listened, but firmly refused absolution, knowing that the accusation was true. Superintendent Byrnes came into power.

His indignation at the charges brought against the force now under his command naturally enough suggested the belief that he would proeeed steadily and serenely on the course which had been staked out so long, sustaining the old methods, keeping the old men in the old places, and thus in the most impressive manner defending the department by an exhibition of his own faith in its integrity and efficiency. But he no sooner felt the reins in his hands than he startled the city by such a redistribution of his subordinates as amounted to a practical reorganization of the force, and by issuing orders which in themselves constituted an aeraignment. He wasn't in earnest, many persons said, but merely thought it good policy to appear alert and bold at the beginuing of his administration. And there was a good deal to support this opinion of the per formance, for as time went on he showed more and more displeasure at the acts and utterances of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. But, on the other hand, nobody could fail to see that if he was satisfied with the department he was taking a queer way to show is approbati n. Transfers and proclamation were frequent, and the police found the Super mendent's method of vindicating their hono very e nfosing and disagreeable. In fact the couldn't help feeling that if their treatment wasn't disciplinary it might just as well be so far as their reputation and comfort were energied. The climax came only a few dayg, when headquarters men under secre orders made a sudden and successful raid or the word went out that charges of the gravest character, involving two inspectors and several captains, were to be laid before the Police Commissioners by their faithful champion, the

There is no mistake in supposing that Mr Byrnes has been engaged in a work of vindication during the last year. The mistake habeen made by those who have thought that the police were being vindicated all this time. It is not the police, but Dr. Parkhurst and the outspoken Grand Jury that Superintendent Byrnes has been vindicating ever since he task mmind; and their vindication seems to be p et y complete and satisfactory. It is official oo, and cannot possibly be disput d. Ma Byraes las fieled a golas many persons a great pleasure to learn that be bas

The Silver Purchase Repeal bill has been

calculited to surpress or to promote bimetallie And yet he took pains to publish his op- he infallfule. Men of the highest distinction. estoration of silver by international agreement. Delegates to the Brussels Conference who have elsely observed the course of Eurojean Powers, avow the same belief. It is mits probable that these gentlemen may be more accurate in their judgment than the

If the bill would bring widespread rain in its train, not even the hope of great ultimate results in diploma v might justify its passage But here, again, the opinion of the Representmen throughout the country, including some conviction that the passage of the pending field. bill is necessary to prevent serious evils. Bankers and financiers with few exceptions entertain the same conviction. The people who know most about the money markets and the united, those who are borrowers as well as those who are lenders, in the belief that the existing condition of uncertainty and distrust works much harm already, retards investments and loans in aid of enterprise, drives gold away to Europe, and thus threatens serious embarrassment in the future. If these men of practical experience and large knowledge are not strangely in error, the measure which Mr. Townsend opposes would quickly restore conof the currency, encourage loans and investpresperous career. Possibly the business world s all wrong and Mr. Townsend alone is right, but Congressmen will admit that the weight of evidence is all the other way. It is not easy to believe that men who have great commercial obligations to conduct, or important manufacturing works to manage, have deliberately advised and earnestly urged a course which would bring upon them widespread ruin. Probably men who are borrowing and have need each year to borrow thousands of millions have taken all possible precaution to assure they advocate, and if it is one which would ness and remove the dangers which they most

compromise-of the repeal of silver purchase provisions, with a revival of silver coinage under the Bland act at the rate of \$2,000,000 or \$4,000,000 per month with the issue of silver certificates. But this would not be a compromise. It would be a long step backward. In all probability the revival of coin-

the President and the Secretary of the Treas-ury are required and empowered to maintain 1860, to July 1, 1892, with annual averages ance of the act now in force. Under that act ury are required and empowered to maintain the parity of gold and silver in circulation. It would be a mistake of the gravest kind to repeal that requirement and return to the coinage of dollars which, beyond a moderate amount, cannot be maintained at par with gold if thrust into circulation.

SAVE THE CITY HALL.

New-York's handsome, well-proportioned and venerable City Hall is threatened with destruction at the hands of Tammany. This vandalism has been warded off hitherto by the force of public opinion, which declared itself so unmistakably in opposition to the use of any part of the City Hall Park as a site for the municipal building which has been talked about for four or five years, that a law was passed requiring its erection elsewhere. That wise and wholesome law was, however, superseded just before the close of the last Legislature by one permitting the use of the little park for this purpose. At the meeting of the Municipal Building Commissioners on Wednesday-all the members being Tammany men except Controller Myers-not a word of opposition was uttered to the plan of Mayor Gilroy, although that official bluntly declared that he intended to tear down the edifice in which the meeting was being held.

Now, what do the people of the city propose to do about it? Will they stand with folded arms and closed lips while the City Hall is demolished and a huge Tammany pile erected in its place? The old scheme of enormous "wings" to the City Hall was intolerable enough, but it was by no means so bad as the destruction of that building entirely. This is the boldest outrage which Tammany Hall has yet undertaken, and it is not to be believed that it will be complacently submitted to by the people and taxpayers of New-York City. They have rights in this matter, and should feel bound to assert them. There must be prompt, vigorous and wholesouled opposition to the Tammany project if t is to be defeated. Citizens' meetings have been called heretofore on smaller provocation. and the course of legislation and public action thereby changed. An energetic course must now be adopted, and at once, if the salvation of the time-honored and artistic City Hall is

SQUARING THE CIRCLE.

The citizens of Brooklyn have only to bok he facts in the face in order to perceive how cad plunderers. A corrupt combination is formed for padding municipal and county bills and duiding the profits. These hills are is to scratinize them and to detect their aedalent character. Under pressure of pubby private citizens, the Grand Jury indicts all who are implicated in the scandal with the single exception of the Mayor of Brooklyn. The Kings County delegation at Albany at once springs to the rescue of the political gang upon the Legislature the passage of an enabling ill for the condonation of violations of law t seeks to nullify the indictments of the Grand fucy and to legalize every questi nable act of he Aldermen, Supervisors and officials. The arele of rebbery and jobbery is squared. The four sides are fraud, official connivance. as nace of prosecution and legislative condena-

is helpleson ss. He is robbed and has no ren gleet to protest him against jobbery and ruscality. He turns to the courts to have his or ngs righted and evil-doers punished; and that their representatives at Albany can be The last all garion is the only one with which depended upon to upset the work of the Grand

The same procedure was employed for the rotection of Koch and others indicted in this efforts. His judgment on that point may not lation for their relief and the indictments were are counting confidently upon a similar colmeasure shall be enacted for their benefit. If their hopes are fulfilled reflecting men will be e-envinced that begislation and municipal administration are alike directed and controlled for the protection of lawbreakers. If the investigations of Grand Juries are to be brought to naught by enabling acts passed without reference to the unconstitutionality of ex post facto legislation, the thoughtful citizen will e nelade that their deliberations may as well he restricted to ordinary criminal cases. Why should a Grand Jury pay any attention whatative from Colorado is widely at variance from ever to charges against public officials, if a that of multitudes of men who have the best Legislature can be depended upon to condone means of judging. Organizations of business muladministration and rascality? It is a sheer waste of time and energy. Government by in the far West, have fermally expressed their Ring and Gang might as well have a free

THE TEIBUNE ALMANAC.

The Tribune Almanac for 1893 is early in the field, and is incomparably the best manual of the kind published in the United States. Between the familiar green covers there are 350 pages containing a voluminous mass of current informa-So comprehensive is its scope and so thoroughly directed is the work in all its details that it constitutes a reference library by itself. The topical arrangement is developed with such orderiness that the book has the general effect of a series of well-filled alcoves in which everything is to be found in its right place. At the end there is a carefully elaborated index, which

The Almanae opens with the calendar page and the astronomical data for the new year A complete list of titles of acts and joint resolutious passed during the first session of the i.Hd Congress follows, and is accompanied by an analysis of the more important measures, with the votes in contested cases. The next chapter records the proceedings and platforms of the National conventions of all parties, and presents also an epitome of the State platforms from Alabama and Wyoming. The election of United States Senators and the lists of the LHd and of the LHIId Congress and of the principal officers, executive, judicial and diplomatic, comprise the next section. The military chapter includes a list of the principal officers of the Army, the department divisions, the organization of the West oint. Academy and the pay-roll of the Army. This is followed by a similar chapter devoted preferred they should be rejected, and by that apprehend, that measure can hardly be harm- to the Navy Appended to these tables are lists of the Foreign Consuls and the District-Attorneys At Washington there is still some talk of of the United States.

A new division of the work opens with the schedules of the Reciprocity treaties negotiated under the last Tariff act, and statistics of trade under those conventions. Then follows a valuable the United States, the imports and exports of

An exhaustive analysis is given of the money in per capita. To this are added tables showing the gold and silver coinage from 1793 to 1892. the Sinking Fund statistics and values of foreign coins. A complete budget of banking and publie land statistics is accompanied by a full digest of the census tables relating to population, of the immigration statistics since 1820, and of the assessed value of property in all the States. The most valuable chapter is devoted to the military statistics of the Civil War, and the latest figures of the Pension Office. Business failares and many other matters of interest to emmerical men are dealt with exhaustively.

Another conspicuous section of the Almanae is that in which the popular and electoral vote for President is treated in the historical method and the qualifications for voting, ballot and registry systems of the various States are explained. It includes also lists of the State officers throughout the Union, an analysis of property exemptions from taxation in States Territories, and a digest of the naturalization laws A complete review of the World's Fair organiration occupies eleven full pages, including a diagram of the grounds. Lists of members of National and State committees of all political parties attest the non-partisan character of the work. Among the miscellaneous information may be hoted a most important statistical exhibit of the membership of religious bodies, which has never before been published; ecclesiastical lists of various denominations; lists of the universities and colleges; digests of the postal, copyright, marriage and divorce laws, and notices of historical societies, scientific, literary, medical and legal associations, Masonic bodies and labor and farmers' organizations. There is a complete record of the chief sporting events of the year, including the turf, baseball, yachting, rowing, lawn tennis, football, bicycling and chess. To this extraordinary array of detailed information respecting all matters of current interest are added elaborate election returns from every State in the Union.

In short, The Tribune Almanac for 1893 is a work which no intelligent American can afford to be without. It will be sent postpaid to any address upon the receipt of 25 cents.

Ore of the first acts of Governor Werts when he takes office in New-Jersey will be the appointment of a Supreme Court Justice to succeed himself. He is credited with the intention of selecting for this office Judge Lippincott, who won a large and well-deserved reputation by his sturdy fight against the Jersey City Ring, which resulted in the onviction and imprisonment of the notorious allot-box stuffers. Judge Lippincott is clearly entitled to promotion by reason of his good work, at it must be borne in mind that his transfer to the higher court would be altogether agreeable to the Jersey City politicians, and would create a vacancy that would probably be filled by a man much more to their liking.

Congressman Geary proposes to have a tariff bill drawn up by a committee and submitted to the people through the press a month or more before Congress is called on to consider it. could not be a more striking contrast than between this method and the Dark-Lantern policy pursued by Roger Q. Mills when he filled the post of Premier. The Texas Senator should feel in honor bound to rise and protest against the Geary What is General Patrick A. Collins to get from

the coming Administration? Some say that he besn't care for a place in the Cabinet, though that may be doubted; but at all events he is entitled to something good. It will be remembered that four or five years ago-in 1888, we think-General Collins explained what the Democratic party had been doing from 1861 to 1885; it had, he said, been keeping the fires of patriotism alive. Well, he has been keeping his own private and particular fire alive for some years more, and is ow plainly entitled to his reward. New-England fidn't do very much for Mr. Cleveland last year, to be sure, but General Collins's claims are nevertheless of the A No. 1 order.

The members of the City Club will meet this evening in their clubhouse at No. 677 Fifth-ave. to consider the recent appointments of Mayor Gilov. Every citizen with any public spirit, or even with a sense of decency must condemn some of these appointments severely. It is hoped and expected that a full and representative meeting of the City Club will he held.

Controller Myers is making an energetic fight gainst the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge project, with its preposterous provision for twentyight miles of "approaches" on this side of the North River. He properly and truthfully proounces it a scheme to gridiron the streets of this ity with railway tracks and to ruin one of its inest districts. When the company's charter was obtained from the Legislature its frue character was not understood, although a job of some kind was suspected. How extensive a job it is has since been fully disclosed, and Congress cannot fail to understand its entire dimensions. The interests of the city must be protected and this ob killed at all hazards.

Since the most conspicuous and influential memher of the New-Jersey Assembly is the Gloucester lawbreaker, William J. Thompson, who has made his racetrack starter the Speaker of the House, why don't the Democratic members of the Legislature elect one of the Gloucester "sports" to the United States Senate? Why would not Mike" Daly or "Bill" Brien be a suitable candidate?

According to "The Harrisburg Patriot," each member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives found the following articles on his desk at the opening of the session this year:

"Simil's Legislative Handbook," brass penrack, paper and envelopes, writing pads, a costly Ivory letter opener, kalfe, paper of pins, box of pens, bottle of ink, selssors, bottle of muchage, pens and pencils, handsome giltedged leather-covered memorandum book with money purse attached, an eraser, a folding cork-serew, paper-weight, hair brush and comb.

Your typical Democrat who is giving himself to the business of lawmaking at Albany this winter will feel that this list is open to a serious objection. His criticism will be that while it makes ample provision for such a minor matter as correspondence, it proceeds on the reliculous assumption that a member can effectually evince his opposition to sumptuary laws during an entire session with but a single corkscrew.

PERSONAL

A movement is on foot in England to provide for the son of the composer halfe, who has been left destitute, and though a man in years, is so disabled as to be unable to support himself. The comm in charge of the scheme includes Sir Arthur Sullivan Sir Augustus Harris, G. A. Sala, Sutherland Edwards, F. 4f. Cowen, Surgeon-General Scanlon and Colonel Mapleson. It is not yet decided as to the means that Mapleson. It is not yet decided as to the means that will be employed to raise the necessary money, but in all probability a fiaife concert will be organized, in which case it is thereal that Mme. Christine Alsson will place her services at the disposal of the committee. An effort will also be made to persuade the Government to give Mr. Palfe the pension of 8400 which was granted to his mother. Mme. Balfe, who left no property, and at her death bequeathed to the Xatlon in manuscript form several works which would possibly have realized a considerable sum.

Neither the Duc d'Orleans nor his cousin, Prince Henri d'Orleans, has manifested an intention to try to restore the old French monarchy; but the Bonaparte family has a claimant in the person of Prince Victor Napoleon, son of the late Prince "Plon-Plon." He lives in Brussels; and while devoting himself to literary and scientific studies, has never abundant

Rumor at the Capital has it that Mr. E. C. Duncell, series of tables relating to the foreign trade of who is in charge of "The New-York Times's" Washington bureau, will be offered the post of private specie, the internal revenue receipts, the Con- secretary to Mr. Cleveland. He is a veteran jourgressional appropriations, the public debt, the naitst and widely known. Washington papers quote quickly be made ready for merry crowds of If this is his meaning, we shall have to await age, whether at one rate or the other, would be decidedly more dangerous than a continuit interest charge of the Nation and the States.

be no doubt that Mr. A. W. Lyman, of "The Hele (Mont.) Independent," has been honored with an office of it, but has declined it. And as Mr. Nelson, one of the editorial writers of "The New-York World," has also been mentioned in connection with this place, it would appear that the President-elect is determined to follow the example of General Harrison, and secure a newspaper man for private secretary.

Miss Mary Moody, niece of the famous evangelist intends to engage in missionary work,

Henry Cabot Lodge's seat in the lower House of Congress will now be contended for in a lively way, it is said. It has been thought that W. E. Parrate speaker of the Legislature, might enter the field; but spenker of the Legislature, larget enter the field; but some of his friends declare that he will not. He is credited with an ambition to become Governor, and de-feat in a Congressional election might preclude a non-imation for that office. F. P. Bennett, of Everett, and Mayor E. D. Hayes, of Lynn, are possible candidates

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some one has computed that the college endowments of Massachusetts foct up to \$10,050,000. The buildings and grounds are worth \$5,013,000, while the apparatus of all the higher institutions ! worth \$1,020,000. THE AGE OF LAUGHTER.

Smiling broadly rans the age,
Comedy's the only play;
Wit and poet, youth and sage
Want to be surpassing gay.
Let the tragles have their say—
Grinning farce is what we're after,
Tragedies have had their day;
All the world is hunting laughter. Tartuffe's time is on the rage,
And expurrated Rabelais
Is acted on the comic stage—
Drag on your chestnuts by the dray,
Henvy or light, they'll freely sway
The rouring shouse from pit to rafter.
This is truth: For mirth will pay—
All the world is hunting laughter.
—(Chicago News Record,

It will soon be time for the icemen to "kiele ecause the crop is so great that the prices for le lext summer will be very low.

Wife (to her husband)—I say, my dear, how badly the tailor has put this button on your waisteest. This is the fifth time I have had to sew it on again.—(Rauera There is a Horse Accident Prevention Association

n London, the object of which is to keep slipper treets gravelled or sanded.

The Regular Programmes,—Little Mabel—If you don't stop I'll tell mamma, and she'll tell pape, and then pape will whip you.
Little Johnny—Then I'll cry, and then grandma will give me some candy, and I won't give you any.

—Good News. A number of Western papers are printing, as a

picture of Archbishop Corrigan, a picture of Father Corrigan, of Hoboken. This calls to mind the mistake made by sundry papers a few weeks ago, when Father Corrigan was being tried. They commented on the significance of Archbishop Corrigan's trial because of his sturdy display of Americanism. Blande (sitting in his comfortable apartment)-How

Blande (stiting in his comfortable apartment)—now if pity the poor such a night as this.

Blant—Then, why don't you put on your coat and go out and see if you cannot render assistance to some of them!

Blande—Ah! then I shouldn't be so comfortable as I am now, and might forget the poor and begin to pity myself. That would be selfish, you know.

E. L. Wakeman, the American newspaper man, give bit of his London experience as follows: "In London and other British cities the American will notice

little signs at street-corners, in crowded, narrow thoroughfares, in parkways and at all sudden turnings traversed by vehicles, reading, 'Keep to the left,' ome years ago when I first noticed this it worried ne. I wanted to understand it, and, like a true American, perhaps protest about it a little. I ap-proached a London policeman, with the earnest inquiry : 'Beg pardon, officer, but might I ask why, in London, everything goes "To the left"?' Like one of Mrs. Jarley's figures, his head moved stately. He regarded me one awful official moment with con-temptuous pity. His head moved back again. Then, with withering scorn, he answered: 'An' w'y in 'ell shouldn't it?' I had never thought of that."

"I want," said the astronomer, "an inscription for my new telescope which shall be in the nature of an address to the stars."
"How would 'Here's looking at you' do?"—(Buffale Express. It is becoming the custom among the younger Epis

opal clergymen to speak of bishops by the name of their diocese. The effect is rather ludicrous in the case of dioceses having compound names. As for instar. " Nevada and Utah has been suffering from a cold, and so he asked New-Mexico and Arizona to take some of his appointments; but as New-Mexico and Arizona had another engagement, Nevada and Utah was in despair until ha finally thought of writing to Wyoming and Idaho, who kindly helped him out. Uncle Ephraim-How much foh dis 'possum, Mistal'

West ! Grocer-Soventy-five cents, Uncle Ephraim, Uncle Ephraim-Look h'yah, Mistah West, 6'posin' I buy it an' pay paht down. Kin I hab time on de bal-

Grocer-I'm afraid not, Uncle Eph. I sell strictly for cash.

Uncle Ephraim (stiffly emptying his pocket on the counter)—Free cents' wuff red herrin', sah, an' be quick hout it .- Atlanta Constitution.

If Buffalo is ambitious to be known as a literary entre it must keep an eye upon its bookbind The Commercial" of that city tells of one of them who lettered the back of the Biglow Papers this way: The Biglow Papers: Wilbur.

The Biglow Papers: Wilbur.

Many Americans are possussed of a dry, quiet humor, which is very teiling. One instance, of which I was a personal witness, will serve as an example. The scene was Clark's Ranche, near Mariposa. The freenewas Clark's Ranche, near Mariposa. The English party (including President and Mrs. Hayes, and Miss Sherman, the daughter of the celebrated General), had just arrived, and were assembled in the rade kitchen, awaiting the coming meal. A certain shyness prevailed at first, not, perhaps, unnatural on the part of the "foreigners"—but one does not really feel "foreign" in America. At last a master really feel "foreign" in America. At last a master of the ceremonles and introducer appeared in the shape of a small and elegant quadruped, evidently a family pet, which trotted into the kitchen to be caressed. A lady of our party gently stroked its stem, the President its stern. Presently they met, about the centre of the animal, and the interchange of a few remarks became inevitable. So—"This is a very pretty goat," from the English lady. "My end is antelope, madam," from the President. Its a very pretty goat," from the English lady. "My end is antelope, madam," from the President goat, "from the English lady. The reply was very meat.—(C. G. Shea in the Gardener Magazine (London).

THE VOTE ON SILVER COINAGE.

THE VOTE ON SILVER COINAGE.

From The Boston Journal.

The thing to do is to put the matter (the proposition to repeal) into such shape as will secure for it the largest possible number of votes and avoid unlecessary complications. In whatever form it comes up, and in whichever branch, a free coinage amendment is certain to be offered, but that issue has to be faced anyway, and it will be profitable to have Congress put itself on record under the new condition.

SHE WILL HAVE MANY VISITORS, HOWEVER.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

The Methodists talk seriously of establishing a religious daily in Chicago. That is exactly what chicago needs, but can the patient be induced to take the medicine?

HOW WILL THE WORKINGMEN FARE? From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

From The littsburg Commercial Gazette.

Workingmen engaged in the protected industries very well know that the Republican contention was that the tartif was not excessively high; that the Democrats simply misrepresented the truth when they said consumers were being robbed by capitalists, and that the only effect of the tartif was to make the rich richer and the poor poorre. The truth or faisity of this contention will be demonstrated if the Democrats carry their intentions into effect. They have premised to keep wages as they are, if not to increase them relatively. They have pledged themselves to adopt a policy which will increase the volume of work and cheapen the necessaries of life, thus increasing the purchasing power of wages. All that can be done is to wait and see.

WE STILL MUST TRAVEL ON THE SURFACE. From The Minneapolis Tribune,

The country would be better off to-day it half the thought that has been devoted to flying machines had been turned in the direction of road improvement.

A MODERN CONCEPTION OF THE MILLENNIUM. From The Chicago News-Record.

When Chicago gets her streets cleaned, her ruil-road tracks elevated, her footpads suppressed, her smoke naisance aboushed, her clevated mitroads fur-mshed with down-town loops and her politics freed from partisanship, she will be getting in the way to be an ideal city. be an ideal city.

AN EAGER PURSUIT.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

They are having a time of it in New-York. The doctors are after the typhus; Murphy is after the senatorship: Cleveland is after Murphy; Tammany is after Cleveland; and if his Satanie Majesty is not after the whole lot he had better take in his sign. THE SENATE QUARANTINE BILL.

From The Baltimore American.

The Senate bill inextricably mixes State and National quarantine, and there will be a multiplication of the wrangles which spring from classing authority, white there does not appear to be that guarantee of systematic and uniform enforcement of quarantine which alone can make it effectives.